Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKE FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

VOLUME 2. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868. NUMBER 23.

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from dte of subscribing:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
One copy, six months,	1 00
One copy, three months,	50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty-five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Auditor's Notices, each,	2 00
Administrator's Notices, each,	2 50
Executors' Notices, each,	2 50
Estray Notices, each	1 50

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, 6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES.*

Pictures for the Million

Having located in Ebensburg, I would respectfully inform the public that I am prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS in every style of the art, from the smallest card Picture to the largest sized for framing. Pictures taken in any kind of weather.

PHOTOGRAPHS PAINTED IN OIL, INDIA INK OR WATER COLORS.

Every attention given to the taking of Children's pictures, but in clear weather only.

Special attention is invited to my stock of large PICTURE FRAMES and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, which I will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in town. *Copying* and *Enlarging* done on reasonable terms. I ask comparison and defy competition.

Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continance of the same. Gallery on Julian street, two doors south of Town Hall.

T. T. SPENCE, Photographer.

Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his valuable FARM, situated in Cambria township, two miles east of Ebensburg, on the road leading to Loretto. The Farm consists of 80 Acres, more or less, about 54 Acres of which are cleared, under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well set with sugar, chestnut, locust and other marketable timber. There is a comfortable FRAME HOUSE and a FRAME BARN on the premises, and an Orchard of choice Fruit Trees that have never yet failed to bear. There is also a never-failing spring of pure water and other necessary conveniences on the premises. The Farm will be sold on fair terms and easy payments, and an indisputable title will be given. What is known as Bradley's Station, on the E. & C. Rail Road, is located on this land.

Further information can be obtained by applying to CHARLES BRADLEY.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale lowe than they can be bought elswhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

TOM. P. DAVIS, WITH

BOYD & STROUD,

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,

No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA

From the Rochester Union.

The Horrors of Andersonville.---The Truth at Last.

We have for a few days past been making faithful inquiry into the question as to who originated and enforced the policy of leaving Federal soldiers, taken by the enemy, to starve and rot in rebel prison pens, and have at last struck upon evidence that appears to remove all doubt. This evidence, we are glad to say, is of a character and comes from a source that at once carrys conviction and relieves us of the liability to suspicion of unfairness that might otherwise be entertained by our Republican friends. We find it in the documentary record of that immaculate authority, the "Committee on the Conduct of the War"—in a report made to that body by the chief of the Impeachment Managers, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. The position occupied by Gen. Butler at this time, in the eyes of the Radical party of the country, especially adds great weight to his testimony and serves to give additional importance and interest to the subject under consideration.

In his report Gen. Butler recites the facts concerning the disagreement about the exchange of prisoners existing when he was entrusted with the duties of Commissioner by the Secretary of War, in December 1863. He succeeded during the following three months, after much trouble, in arranging the basis of an exchange, man for man and officer for officer, with the rebel Commissioner Mr. Ould, with whom he held conference at Fortress Monroe. He then says:

"Mr. Ould left on the 31st of March, with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government, by which all disputed points possible could be adjusted, and would then confer with him further, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime the exchanges of sick and wounded and special exchanges should go on.

"Lieut. Gen Grant visited Fortress Monroe on the 1st of April, being the first time I had ever met him.

"To him the state of the negotiations as to exchange was verbally communicated, *and most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from them.*"

On the 14th of April, General Grant at Washington states that the whole subject of exchange of prisoners had been referred to him as follows:

WASHINGTON, 11 p. m., April 14, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. BUTLER: Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners of war, HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ME FOR MY ORDERS.

Until examined by me, and my orders thereon are received by you, DECLINE ALL FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Six days later, after General Grant had "examined," he sent a long telegram to General Butler, stating that he had been empowered to "give such instructions as I may deem proper," and he gave instructions of which General Butler says:

"Of course these instructions, in the then state of negotiations, rendered any further exchange impossible, and retaliation useless."

General Butler says he then made an effort to have the sick and wounded excepted, so that they might be exchanged, and he received the following telegram in reply:

WASHINGTON, 9 30 p. m., April 30, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER: Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you, SEND NO MORE IN EXCHANGE.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Upon this extraordinary "instruction" General Butler remarks as follows:

"To obtain delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a somewhat difficult operation, save that the enemy, by giving us our wounded and sick in their hand, we retaining all the rebel sick and wounded in ours, burdened us with the care and cost of *all* the sick and wounded of both sides—an operation of which it is difficult to see the stragetic value, and only to be defended because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution of sufferings permitted to them by the Confederates."

In August the question of exchanging prisoners was again up, the rebel Commissioners having renewed the offer to give man for man and officer for officer. But Gen. Grant interposed, and in a telegram to Gen. Butler, dated City Point, August 18, 1864, said:

On the subject of exchange, I differ with Gen. Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold these men caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Here we have a full and free avowal that the leaving of tens of thousands of poor Federal soldiers, whose patriotism and bravery carried them to the front of battle, to starve, and rot, and die in rebel prison pens was a matter of studied policy—a part of the tactics by which Gen. Grant made war upon the rebellion. And the people will remember that while this inhuman policy was being mercilessly carried out they were told by the government and by the organs of the administration that the whole difficulty about the exchange was on the part of the rebels—that our government was willing and anxious to get our poor fellows out of the jaws of the terrible death that awaited them in the rebel prisons, but could not. The duplicity was in keeping with the worse than barbarity.

Gen. Butler concludes his report in these words:

"I have felt it my duty to give an account with this particular carefulness of my participation in the business of exchange of prisoners, the orders under which I acted, and the negotiations attempted, which comprises faithful narration of all that was done, so that all may become a matter of history.

"The great importance of the questions, the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death, from cold, starvation and pestilence, of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville, being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition so that it may be seen that *these lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion, advised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies* to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last."

The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost.

It is Gen. Butler, chief Manager of Impeachment and leader of the Radical party now supporting Gen. Grant for the Presidency, who states these facts and makes this criticism upon the originator and executor of the policy of sacrificing, uselessly and unnecessarily, more lives than the British lost in all their wars with Napoleon. We have nothing to add.

A REMINISCENCE OF INDIAN SUPERSTITION.—In his sermon last Sunday, in the Methodist church in this village, the venerable divine, Rev. Mr. Parker, of Rochester, who is now about seventy-five years of age, related an incident that will be of interest to the majority of our readers. Sixty-one years ago last Feburary, a certain person started from Leicester to cross the Gennesee Flats, bound for the western shore of the Genessee river.—When about half way across the flats, in the early evening, he was startled by hearing a strange noise in the heavens above him, which sounded to him like the screaming and wailing of a person far up in the clouds. He returned to his home and related the circumstances to his neighbors, who went with him to the place the next evening, and then and there were witnesses to the same noise. People came from a distance to hear the strange noise, and for weeks a large crowd was at the place every evening, at times to the number of two thousand. The native Indians that were then dwelling on Squakie Hill held a council and came to the conclusion that it was the spirit of one of their fathers who died a short time previous, and had lost his way while on its journey to the "happy hunting grounds," and in its distress was calling for help. To assist this departed father on his journey, and open a way for him, one hundred warriors were selected and armed with rifles as heavily loaded as they could bear. These warriors were placed as nearly under the noise as possible, and at a given signal from one of their number, they fired simultaneously into the air. From that time and forever after, the noise was heard no more. Mr. John Scott, of Leicester, and Mr. Scott, of Scottsburg, aged men, were acquainted with the facts at the time, and corroborated the version given above.—*Genesee Herald.*

LOCUST MUSIC.—The musical organs of the locust, by which they keep up the peculiar and universal din, from sunrise to sunset, are described by a scientific writer, and the fact stated that it is only the male which has the organs of sound. We quote as follows:

"The musical organs are also very curious, and difficult to describe. Directly under the shoulder of the wing on each side of the chest there is a beautiful membrane, somewhat triangular, convex, and ribbed with fine bony ridges. This membrane resembles a small shell, and is stretched over a cavity in the chest, the lower angle connected internally with a strong muscle. On the breast there are two large scales, one on each side, firmly attached to the breast above, but free below. On bending the body backwards these scales are elevated and expose two large cavities, also covered with extremely fine and silk like membranes. These cavities are connected with those under the musical membranes under the wing shoulders, and probably serve for lungs. When these cavities are filled with air, the musical organs or membranes first described are made to produce the sound by the large muscles; the bony ridges of the membranes being made to act upon each other with such rapidity that the motion is scarcely perceptible."

AN EGYPTIAN HERMIT.—A letter from Egypt to the *Citizen*, describing a voyage up the Nile, contains this item: The next day we went ashore to see a hermit on the bank, who has sat there, perfectly nude, for fifty years. He never washes or smokes, or leaves his position. Let them believe it who will, but his limbs were altogether too supple to confirm the Arab's story. Of course, he is old, and fat and dirty. His thick, gray hair was matted and sun burnt. He sat curled up like a bear, near a smouldering fire, with a little kitten by his side, receiving the admiring homage of our poor ignorant boatmen, who consider him a very holy man. They say he has power by simply lifting his hand to prevent boats from passing up or down the river until passengers have come on shore to pay him reverence. Crocodiles go up and play with him, and the Nile knows him and never overflows him. But the truth must be told that he was clever enough to choose for himself a seat on a high bank quite above its inundations.

From N. Y. Metropolitan (Campaign) Record.

"LET US HAVE PEACE,"

OR,

How Uncle Samuel Sampson settled His Family Troubles.

Uncle Samuel Sampson had a large family of grown up children, several of whom were married and settled, but the old gentleman still insisted on exercising authority over them. They all lived in the same town, and in course of time it came to pass that a quarrel sprang up and criminations and threats were freely used.

Ten of the married sons had colored servants in their families, and the others said it was wrong to keep the colored people as servants. The quarrel waxed so furious that the ten sons finally said they would move away with their servants, in order to have peace, and they made preparations to do so.

But the other sons said they should not move away, and the old gentleman espoused their side and threatened paternal punishment to the ten if they attempted to carry out their intention.

They were spirited fellows, however, so they did attempt to go away with their servants and families, whereupon the other sons and old Uncle Samuel Sampson fell upon them and a great conflict began.

It raged for a long time, and created terrible consternation in the town; but as the ten sons were not one-third of the family, and had the old man against them besides, they were finally compelled to submit and give up the fight.

Then Uncle Samuel Sampson said to them:

"Let us have peace."

"On what terms?" asked the ten.

"You must give up all your servants and let them do just as they please."

"But they are ours."

And Uncle Samuel Sampson again said:

"Let us have peace."

The servants were all given up and the ten sons were working hard to get things set to rights again when another commotion sprang up in the village.

The ten had borrowed money to pay their servants while they had them, and after the quarrel had been settled they proposed to pay the money they had borrowed.

But the others objected because the money would not be paid to them, and the old gentleman again interfered.

"If you attempt to pay that money," said he, "we will go at you again and give you another whaling."

"But it is a just debt."

And Uncle Samuel Sampson said once more:

"Let us have peace."

So the ten agreed not to pay the money, though it went sore against them, and again began to set things to rights.

But they had not got very far when another difficulty arose. There was to be an election in the town, and the ten proposed to vote, as they had been in the habit of doing.

"No," said old Sampson, "you shall not vote at this election."

"It is our right," said the sons, "and when we gave up the fight there was nothing said about taking this right from us."

"I say you shall not vote; that's enough. Let us have peace!"

The election was held, and the successful candidates were bitter enemies of the ten who were not allowed to vote, though they were just as much interested in the election as any of the others.

Things went on quietly for a while, but pretty soon more trouble came about.

The particular ten sons of whom I am writing were obliged to support the servants that had been taken from them, but did not allow them to sit at the same table.

So one day old Uncle Samuel Sampson and the other sons went to them and said they must invite the released servants to sit at the table with them.

"They are our own tables," said the ten, "and we do not choose to have colored people sitting at them with us."

"But you must."

"You have no business to interfere in this matter."

And Uncle Samuel Sampson again said: "Let us have peace!"

The end of it was that the ten had to take the colored servants into their dining rooms and eat and drink with them.

All things went on smoothly for a little while, but another difficulty was brewing, and it soon broke out.

The colored people complained that they were not allowed to use the property of their late employers, and old Sampson went to the latter and said:

"You must allow these people to use everything you have, just the same as if it was their own."

And the sons said to him:

"Do you allow your servants to do with your property what you say we must allow these colored people to do with ours."

But Uncle Samuel Sampson did not want to argue with them, so he merely said:

"If you object, we will thrash you again. Let us have peace."

The next trouble was about sleeping arrangements. The colored people complained that they had to sleep in small rooms, while the ten sons and their families had large, airy rooms.

Uncle Samuel Sampson would not stand this, so he went to the ten sons again and told them they must give up their rooms to the colored people.

"These rooms are our own," said they, "and we do not recognize your right to say that we must give them up."

The old gentleman got quite angry and declared that if he did not have his own way he would raise the devil—winding up with his favorite remark:

"Let us have peace!"

So the rooms were given up and things went on quietly once more, until Uncle Samuel Sampson and the sons who sided with him got it into their heads that it would be better for them if all the affairs of the other sons were managed by the colored people.

They then went to the ten and told them they must give up everything to the colored people; but the ten objected.

They said they had already done much more than should have been asked of them, and they would not give up everything to their late servants.

"But you must; we will make you," said Uncle Samuel Sampson.

Whereupon he and his abettors went to work and put the colored people in possession of everything by main force, and when the ten others complained of the injustice of it, Uncle Samuel Sampson said:

"Let us have peace!"

And there was peace, for there was nothing more to quarrel about.

Uncle Samuel Sampson is much pleased with the result of his efforts to maintain peace in his family, but I understand that the ten sons who were forced to submit to everything he demanded intend to test their rights in a court, and possibly they may yet turn the tables on the old gentleman.

MR. BOFFIN.

A COOL CUSTOMER.—Out at Columbus, in Ohio, lives a little weazen, dried-up shabby-looking politician, named Joe G. ———. He is the most insignificant looking specimen of humanity one would meet in a month, but smart as a steel-trap, any one who takes him for a fool will find himself sadly deceived. He is notorious for furnishing the finest specimen of cool impudence of any man in Ohio. The following anecdote, illustrative of this trait of his character, is told of him:

Some years ago, being in Philadelphia, he received an introduction to a prominent divine of that city. The reverend gentleman invited Joe to attend his church on a certain Sunday, which invitation was accepted. They entered the sacred edifice together. It was one of the first churches of the city, and its members were fashionable and aristocratic in the extreme. The minister put Joe into an elaborately furnished pew well to the front. Joe nestled comfortably down into one corner of the same and looked about as interested and contented as a toad under a cabbage leaf.

After a while the owner of the pew arrived, and at once gave signs of intense disgust and indignation at the presence of the interloper. He looked at the pew, scowled magnificently, and finally after fumbling through his pocket for some time, drew forth a card and wrote on it with a pencil: "This is my seat, sir!" and with an air of the loftiest contempt, tossed it over to Joe.

The latter took it up and read it with a lamb-like meekness peculiar to himself, and then with the most delightful coolness wrote in reply: "It's a devilish good seat! What rent do you pay?" and tossed the card back to its owner. The latter looked at it with the most profound astonishment a minute or two, and a broad grin overspread his face. He evidently enjoyed the sublime brass and coolness of his new acquaintance, and when service was over he approached Joe, apologized for his rudeness, invited, him to his house, gave him the best he had, and treated him with the utmost respect and consideration during his sojourn in the city.

RECOLLECTION OF FACES.—It is known that Mr. Clay was remarkable for his recollection of faces. A curious incident of this wonderful power is told of his visit to Jackson, Miss., in the year 18—. On his way the cars stopped at Clinton for a few moments, when an eccentric but strong-mined man made his way up to him, exclaiming, as he did so—

"Don't introduce me, for I want to see if Mr. Clay will know me."

"Where did I know you?" asked Mr. Clay.

"In Kentucky," answered the keen-sighted but one-eyed old man.

Mr. Clay struck his long, bony finger upon his forehead, as if in deep thought.

"Have you lost that eye since I saw you, or had you lost it before?" inquired Mr. Clay.

"Since," said the man.

"Then turn the sound side of your face to me, that I may get your profile."

Mr. Clay paused for a moment, his thoughts running back many years. "I have it!" said he. "Did you not give me a verdict as juror, at Frankfort, Kentucky, in the great case of the U. S. *vs.* Innis, twenty-one years ago."

"I did! I did!" said the overjoyed old man.

"And is not your name Hardwicke?" asked Clay.

"It is," replied Mr. Hardwicke, bursting into tears. "Did I not tell you," he said to his friends, "that he knew me, though I have not seen him from that time to this? Great men never forget faces."

THREE CHAPTERS OF ROMANCE.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* sends to that paper the following romantic narratives:

ROMANCE NUMBER ONE.

About four years ago, a young law student of a Western city traveling with a party of friends, came to Boston, and during his stay here met once or twice a young lady who lived in the most aristocratic of our suburban towns. The acquaintance was casual, going hardly beyond an introduction of the parties and the exchange of the usual comments on the weather, &c. Time passed, as the novelists say, and last fall the young gentleman wrote to the friend with whom he traveled to the following effect: He had established himself well in his profession, with a fair prospect of pecuniary success, and he wanted to marry; but in the entire circle of his lady acquaintances he knew not one who filled his eye. The friend who received this letter, a lady, pitying his condition, replied instantly, reminded him of the maiden whom he had met in the aristocratic suburb four years ago, and suggested that she would suit him admirably. He acted at once on the hint, and wrote to the young lady; she replied, a correspondence followed; in December he wrote that he would come East in January to see her, but could stay but one day; he came, he returned to the West, and she went shopping; one week from to-day the twain will go before a minister and be made one.

ROMANCE NUMBER TWO.

Death laid his irresistible hand upon a young shoemaker, during the year 1867, and the cordwainer of course "pegged out," as he said in the cheerful game of cribbage. He left a widow and a nice little property. I should have called him a manufacturer not a maker. The widow mourned long and loud and draped her person in extensive weeds. She ne'er should look upon his like again—commend her to a generous dose of strychnine as the alternative. She was a conscientious woman, and, living in the country she couldn't spend all her income on purple and fine linen and the other traditional luxuries of wealth. So she resolved to invest some of her accumulating greenbacks in a "storied urn," or some such monumental monstrosity, commemorative of her defunct husband's virtues. She called upon a marble-worker of a neighboring town and took counsel with him. He was a comely person and plainly had a genius for sympathetic sculpture. The bargain was struck—for the monument, I mean. In due season it was finished and the artist came to the village of the lady's residence to superintend its erection. She was a constant attendant in the cemetery, watching the progress of the work. It was slow progress for some reason. Day after she put in an appearance in the melancholy enclosure, and wept silently while the work went on, except sometimes when the marble man ventured to beg for her advice on some doubtful point. Marble man though he was, he had a tender heart, and that organ was touched by the sight of her devotion. He pitied and anon he loved her, that Niobe in bombazine. One day as the two stood contemplating the white memorial of the departed, he spoke; she listened. her sobs ceased; she placed her black kid glove in his muscular palm, and to make one story short they are to be married soon. I do not know whether the marble man got his pay for the monument.

ROMANCE NUMBER THREE.

I have reserved the strangest story for the last. In 1845, a young man and a young woman took upon themselves the obligations of matrimony. They lived together in the enjoyment of what is known as conjugal bliss just one year. At the end of that time the husband disappeared. The wife waited, and waited, like Marianna in the moated grange, but the husband came not. In due time she procured a divorce, resumed her maiden name and addressed, herself energetically to work, finding in active employment the most potent nepenthe for her sorrows. Success awarded her; she accumulated a comfortable property, and after living in Boston and in California many years, she returned to her native village and lived at her ease. Once in a while she went to Boston and visited the family of Mr. S ——. Since her husband left her on that memorable day in 1845, she had never heard of or from him. Beyond doubt he was dead. Last February, Mr. S——, riding near the city, took a stranger into his carriage. In the course of conversation, he asked the stranger his name. "G——," replied the latter. "Did you ever hear of J—— G——?" inquired Mr. S——. "He is my brother." "And has anything ever been known of him since he disappeared years ago?" "Yes, he returned very recently, and is trying to find his family." "Why, bless your soul!" cried Mr. S——, "I know his wife perfectly well; she visited at my house, and is now living at M——." Of course the returned wanderer soon heard this news and a few days later, the deserted wife received a letter from him whom she had once called husband, but whom, for twenty-three long years, she had not seen or heard a word of. A correspondence ensued, and two weeks ago to-day, I think, the truant went to see the woman whom he had so cruelly wronged. The particulars of their interview I cannot give; but it is safe to infer that the smouldering spark of affection was resuscitated in their bosoms, and that the great gulf of twenty-three years that had divided their lives was bridged by a process whose rapidity and simplicity Roebling of Eads, or any other civil engineer, could not parallel. In fine, at the first meeting they renewed their twenty-three years' old troth-plight. The next day they went to D—— to see his relatives; the next day, he or rather she, for he had no property, bought a farm; the next day they returned to M——; the next day they were remarried very quietly; and the next they departed for the farm in D——, where they propose to pass the autumn of their lives in the calm happiness that attends, or ought attend, "two souls with but a single thought—two hearts that beat as one." The foregoing remarkable story is true in every particular, and I am acquainted with one of the returned couple.

The Alkaline Dews of the West.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes of the country west of Laramie, on the Pacific railroad:

From Laramie to here the country is very miserable and very curious. Here and there a patch of Buffalo glass may be seen, but rarely anything except sage brush and cactus. The ground seems incapable of producing anything else. The banks of all the small streams glisten with white where the alkali water has evaporated. Almost all the small streams here are impregnated with this alkali. It renders the water almost useless for all practical purposes, but it produces some very queer effects, as the workmen on the road and visitors can testify. If one drinks much of it the same effect is produced as if a strong dose of salt is taken. This greatly disgusted the workmen when they were forced to drink it. Nor can this water be used in the engines with any effect; the steam it makes has no power. The water expends itself in froth and suds, and it eats and corrodes the boiler. This has been a great source of annoyance, and is one of the worst obstacles that the road has to overcome. Another peculiarity of this water is the effect it produces on the skin of those who wash in it; it roughens the skin of the hand, just as a cold wind chops it in winter. It also peels the skin from the face, so that a person who uses this water has a new skin about every seven days. This is especially the case where soap is used in washing. The grasders west of here, where the alkali in the water is much stronger, say that when soap is wanted for washing clothes, &c., they put some grease in the alkali water, stir it with a stick, and there is soap. Naturally it costs but very little, and when freights are reduced on the road it is proposed to supply the whole United States with cheap and good soap. Unfortunately there is no demand for that article among the Indians, and the Great Western Soap Factory cannot be started at present. As it is, every man is his own soapmaker. The result of this bad water has been to force the railroad company to dig deep wells along the line of the road. But even this is not always satisfactory: the well at Wyoming, fifteen miles west of Laramie, is almost useless on account of the alkali. In some places along the road the country is almost completely covered with the low, thick sage brush, useless for anything, except in some places where the wood is so large that it can be burned. In this region, where the land happens to be free from the sage brush, it is often so impregnated with the alkali that for two or three inches down the earth crumbles and sinks beneath the feet like ashes. Every now and then there are found is this region drifts of fossil of fish, oysters, clams, &c., thrown up from the bottom of the sea quite a time ago. Some of these fish are so well preserved that the glitter of the gold and silver in their scales is almost as bright as ever. The oysters and clams are tremendous in size, and would do well for the giants of the olden days. Some of the snakes are quite large in size, but few of them are perfect. Some of them are found imbedded in red sand stone, while others lie loose in the earth. Along with these are to be found many sea shels of various kinds. In some cases the fish will be found split open, and all the bones perfectly preserved. Some of these drifts are on the top of bluffs, while others are low down.

AN ASTOUNDING AND CONFOUNDING DISCOVERY.—We have an enchanted land in Alaska. Here is what a Russian guide told a Californian who asked about a range of mountains near Sitka: "They are mighty in size and cause much cold. Wonderful things are told of them. It is that in some places there are deep pools and lakes in which dwell monsters—serpents as long as a fir tree, which, when they are in the open sea, would commit mighty damage. One thing which the Indians tell us for certain—that yonder, far away to the north, in the heart of these hills, there is a wonderful valley, so narrow that only at midday is the face of the sun to be seen. That valley lay undiscovered and unknown for thousands of years; no persons dreamed of its existence; but at last, a long time ago, two Indian hunters entered it by chance, and then what do you think they found? They found a small tribe of unknown people, speaking an unknown tongue, who had lived there since the creation of the world, and without knowing that other beings existed.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : : JULY 9, 1868.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

The Great Convention.

We have delayed the issuing of our paper one day and crowded out our usual variety in order to make room for the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, and in hopes that we would be able to announce the candidate for President before going to press. We have found it impossible to give place to more than the three first days' proceedings, but learn that the greater portion of yesterday was spent in the fruitless effort to determine who should be the candidate. On the 18th ballot, which was the last of which any information reached us last night, the vote stood: Hancock 144½, Hendricks 87½, Pendleton 56½. There seems to be little doubt but that the nominations will be made to-day, and it is about as equally clear that the conjectures of the editor, made on Monday, will not be far wrong. Hancock has certainly got the inside track, and it is highly probable that he has ere this received the nomination for the Presidency. The selection of Hendricks for Vice President is also just as likely as any other result that can now be conjectured, and we confidently look for this to be the ticket.

Editorial Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1868.

Dear Freeman—The weather is extremely hot, and I have been panting for the cool breezes of the mountain.

Convention organized on Saturday, with Palmer, of Wisconsin, as temporary President, and appointed the usual Committees, to report this morning. Seymour will be permanent President.

Pendleton will have one-third of the whole vote on first ballot—perhaps nearly one-half—but it is thought he cannot be nominated. The Chase movement seems to have fizzled. The best judges here think the nomination will fall on Hendricks, but my private opinion is that Hancock and Hendricks will be the nominees. This the soldiers and sailors prefer, as a general thing. Their Convention is strong and able, and while it is very careful to name no candidate, the predilections of the bulk of the members are known to be for Hancock.

Pennsylvania will throw her vote for Hon. Asa Packer on the first ballot, and perhaps for a number of ballots. Indeed, some delegates are sanguine that he will be the candidate. This don't, however, seem probable. One-third of the delegation is for Pendleton, while perhaps another third is for Hancock or Hendricks.

The Convention waits with intense anxiety on New York and Pennsylvania, and so soon as their votes are cast unitedly for President a nomination will follow.

But I must close.

Yours Truly, R. L. J.

The Registry Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court, sitting in equity in Philadelphia, declared the new registry law unconstitutional. Chief Justice Thompson delivered the opinion, which first rehearses the power of the Court to review and invalidate such acts where they contravene the Constitution. The Court opposes the idea that the board of aldermen, or any other board or body, shall have the right to say who shall or shalll not be registered, or who shall not vote. The manner of getting up the registry lists of fines, and the other sections of the bill, are denounced as illegal and unjust. The Chief Justice concludes his able opinion as follows:

"I have not specially noticed the citation of authorities by the counsel for respondents to prove that registry laws have been held constitutional by the Courts of other States. This might be owing to the peculiarities of the constitutional provisions of those States, but another reason exists for not noticing them. We do not mean at this moment to decide that no constitutional registration can be enacted. For myself, I think there might be, and possibly in such form as to protect the rights of all legal voters, and secure the people to some extent, at least, against the possibility of fraud at the ballot box. Be this, however, as it may, we are not ready to assert that the action in question is of a character within the power of the Legislature to pass. This conclusion leaves all the election laws in force, which were intended to be superceded by this act. These provisions are well understood. They have been in operation many years, with but comparatively few complaints, not resulting from the laws themselves so much as from the want of vigilance in administering them. This the penalties of the laws should remedy. Elections under these laws will, therefore, impose no hardships, nor do any wrong to the people, if conducted as the law requires, and it is in this spirit we ought to expect them to be conducted. For these and other reasons which might be given, a majority of us think that the injunction prayed for in each of the bills should be granted, on the complainants each entering bail in the sum of $1 000 to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof."

Judges Read and Agnew read dissenting opinions.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Great Enthusiasm and Good Feeling.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

NO NOMINATIONS YET MADE.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New York, July 4, 1868.

The new Tammany Hall was admirably arranged for the meeting of the Convention, elegantly festooned with large American flags and decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States. Accommodations for the delegates were ample; arrangements for the press excellent, except that the committee in charge persistently refused admission to the accredited messengers. The weather is extremely hot, but the hall perfectly ventilated. Among the spectators are many ladies; also, Francis P. Blair, Senator Patterson, ex-Senator Bayard, Governor Swann, of Maryland, and many men prominent in Southern politics before the war. The hall and galleries are densely crowded. A great crowd is outside vainly striving to gain admittance, but a strong police force at the doors and on the street keep the road open and preserve good order.

The Convention was called to order at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He welcomed the delegates here in this beautiful hall; he referred to the city of New York as the bulwark of Democracy. His utterance was indistinct and unintelligible at the reporter's seat, but he was understood to predict a triumph in November for the nominee of the Convention. He reviewed the past, animadverting upon radical rule, its tax-gatherers, impairing the national credit, and other consequences. He continued to discuss at some length the policy and character of the dominant party, denouncing it as violative of the Constitution and sound principles of Democratic Republican government. The country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country. He nominated for temporary Chairman, Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer, on taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the Convention, permit me to return to you my most sincere acknowledgments for the high compliment you have chosen to confer on my State, and the great honor you have bestowed upon me in the choice you have made as the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that during the brief period I shall have occasion to discharge the duties of the Chair, I shall bring to bear such ability as I may possess to discharge those duties with perfect fairness to all the States and to all the delegates. I do not regard myself as competent, and if I do, I shall not regard it as my duty in occupying the Chair temporarily to enter into any discussion of the political situation of the day, or advise or seek to instruct the Convention in regard to the performance of its labors. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate our country at large that on this bright and beautiful anniversary of our Nation's birth, once more a Convention of the Democracy of this country is assembled, in which all the States are represented, (prolonged applause,) and in which delegates from the East, from the West, from the North and from the South all come here and unite together to perform a great work for our common country. (Applause.) And permit me to express the hope that this fact may be an omen of a unity of sentiment in this Convention which shall enable you to produce such a work as will commend itself to the approval of the people of our whole country, and theirs to wrest it from the hands which seek its destruction. [Applause.] Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have chosen to pay me, I shall have the pleasure of presenting to the Convention the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, moved a resolution that, until otherwise provided for by the Convention, the rules of the House of Representatives should govern this body.

Erastus Brooks—There are many men in this body who do not recognize the rules of the present House of Representatives.

Mr. McCook said he would not have made the motion had he not known the present House had not dared to change any of the time honored rules of the body.

Voice—"That's the only thing they have not changed, then."

Mr. Richardson moved to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives as they existed in 1860.

Francis Kernan, of New York, moved for the amendment of Mr. McCook's resolution so as to provide for the adoption of the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864. [Applause.]

S. S. Cox said those rules were the rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCook withdrew the amendment which he had indicated, and accepted Mr. Richardson's instead.

Mr. Kernan wanted to know whether the adoption of these rules would not abolish the two-thirds rule.

Mr. McCook said that the rule had never governed a Democratic Convention except in nominations.

Mr. Richardson said the rules now under consideration would govern only in the temporary organization.

The resolution, with Cox's amendment, was adopted.

E. O. Perrine, of New York, was appointed temporary Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., moved the usual resolution for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization.

The Chair said it was proper here to read the call under which this Convention had been brought together.

The call was read accordingly by the Secretary.

Mr. Clymer withdrew his resolution with a view to have the resolution entertained offered by Gen. Green, of New York, for a call of States.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., urged that the first business properly in order was the appointment of a committee on credentials.

Mr. Clymer said it was his opinion that the committees should now be appointed, and he moved that the committee on credentials and another similarly selected committee on permanent organization be appointed.

The Chair ruled that the business before the Convention was Mr. Green's motion for the call of the States.

Mr. Richardson moved to lay Mr. Green's motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Clymer renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Steel, of California, moved to amend so the delegates from each State and Territory should name its own member of one or both the Committees on Organization and Credentials.

Mr. Clymer hoped the amendment would not be pressed. He thought there should be district committees on permanent officers and another committee on credentials, both of them to report on Monday.

Mr. Steel supported his amendment.

Some one moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Clymer said this motion, if carried, would table the whole subject.

The motion to table was withdrawn.

The Chair stated the question to be on Mr. Steel's amendment.

Mr. Schwartz, of Missouri, moved to amend the amendment so as to require the committee to report at 3 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Steele accepted the amendment. The question was stated on the amendment as thus amended.

Mr. Clymer reminded the Convention that the amendment gave each Territory as well as State a member of the Committee.

Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana, urged the propriety of giving the Territories a voice here, although they had no voice in the electoral college; they had a deep interest in the result.

Mr. Stanton, of Ky., moved the previous question, which was seconded. The main question was ordered.

Mr. Clymer accepted Mr. Steel's amendment so far as admitting the Territories is concerned, and Mr. Steele withdrew the clause ordering reports from the Committees at 3 p. m. to-day. The resolution appeared to be adopted.

A vote was called for by States, and ordered. There was here evidently much division of sentiment as to the propriety of giving committeemen to the Territories.

The following States voted aye: California, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Virginia.

The following states voted no: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Massachusetts equally divided. The Chair announced yeas 106, nays 184. Lost.

During the call a debate arose in the Illinois delegation, part of the delegates claiming their right to divide the vote of the State, while their Chairman, Mr. Richardson, claimed that they were instructed to vote as a unit. 'On the other hand, Mr. Dolby maintained that they were only instructed to vote as a unit on the Presidential nomination, and on no other question. No action on this point was taken by the Convention, and the vote was recorded as a unit.

Mr. Clymer then moved a resolution, which was adopted without a division, ordering a call of the State delegations only for members of the committees on permanent organization and on credentials.

The following were named as the Committee on Credentials:

Alabama, W. H. Barnes; Arkansas, E. C. Boudinot; California, A. Jacoby; Connecticut, M. Buckley; Delaware, C. W. Wright; Florida, A. Huling; Georgia, E. H. Porter; Illinois, T. A. Hayne; Indiana and Iowa, J. D. Test; Kansas, W. Shannon; Kentucky, J. B. M'Creary; Louisiana, D. D. Daponte; Maine, J. E. Crew; Maryland, G. F. Maddox; Massachusetts, Geo Gill; Michigan, B. G. Stout; Minnesota, W. A. Gorman; Mississippi, P. M. Brown; Missouri, S. Sawyer; Nebraska, J. Black; Nevada, J. E. Doyle; New Hampshire, J. Proctor; New Jersey, J. R. Moullaney; New York, J. A. Hardenburg; North Carolina, Gen. W. R Cox; Ohio, W. Griswold; Oregon, O. Joynt; Pennsylvania, Gen. W. H. Miller; Rhode Island, W. Hale; South Carolina, W. D. Simpson; Tennessee, J. F. Morse; Texas, H. Boughton; Vermont, W. Bingham; Virginia, George Blow; West Virginia, H. S. Jarvis; Wisconsin, W. Pease.

Committee on Permanent Organization:

Alabama, J. H. Clayton; Arkansas, J. S. Dunham; California, E. Steel; Connecticut, J. A. Hovey; Delaware, C. Benstue; Florida, A. J. Zeler; Georgia, C. Peeples; Illinois, W. R. Morrison; Iowa, W. B. Braman; Kansas, T. P. Feston; Kentucky, W. B Machen; Louisiana, W. G. M'Craine; Maine, J. E. Maddigan; Maryland, A. K. Silvester; Massachusetts, J. R. Briggs; Michigan, John Moore; Minnesota, E. A. M'Mahon; Mississippi, B. Matthews; Missouri, A H D. Hunter; Nebraska, G. L Miller; Nevada, G. O. Beiry; New Hampshire, J. Adams; New Jersey, B. C. Little; New York, Gen. J. A. Green, Jr.; North Carolina, W. N. R. Smith; Ohio, F. C. Lebbon; Oregon, N. A. Bell; Pennsylvania, Hiester Clymer; Rhode Island, S. Pierce; South Carolina, Chas. Tracy; Tennessee, Gen W. B. Bates; Texas, J. M. Burroughs; Vermont, J. D. Deavitt; Virginia, J. Barbour; West Virginia, H. S. Walker; Wisconsin, S. Clark.

Mr. Green, of New York, moved a resolution instructing these Committees to report at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and that the Convention adjourn until that hour.

After voting down the amendments to adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday morning, 8 o'clock and 6 o'clock to night, the resolution was adopted, in form simply requiring the Committees to report at 7 o'clock to-night.

A resolution was moved and adopted that on assembling to night the Secretary read the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Murphy moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions offered in the Convention shall be referred without debate. Adopted.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed:

Arkansas, W. H. Garland; California, J. H. Rose; Connecticut, T. E. Doolittle; Delaware, Jos. A. Bayard; Florida, W. M'Call; Georgia, Henry S. Fitch; Illinois, Wm. Allen; Indiana, J. E M'Donald; Iowa, J. H. M'Neill; Kansas, Geo. W. Glisk; Kentucky, Wm. Preston; Louisiana, J. B. Eustes; Maine, R. D. Rice; Maryland, Penson Archer; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, Charles E Stuart; Minnesota, J. J. Green; Mississippi, E. Barksdale; Missouri, Chas. Monson; Nebraska, Chas. F. Porter; Nevada, F. A. St. Clair; New Hampshire, J. M. Campbell; New Jersey, Jacob R. Wortlindyke; New York, Henry C. Murphy; North Carolina, R. Strong; Ohio, Wm. Gilmore; Oregon, A. D. Fitch; Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Rhode Island, Thomas Steere; South Carolina, Wade Hampton; Tennessee, —— Cooper; Texas, Geo. W. Smith; Vermont, Chas. M. Davenport; Virginia, T. A. Babcock; West Virginia, John Davis; Wisconsin, James A. Mallery.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee on organization be directed to report rules for the government of this Convention.

The Chair indicated to the several committees where they would meet for deliberation.

A delegate inquired how spectators were to get into the Convention to-night, as they have already delivered their tickets at the door.

The Chair replied that the chairmen of the delegations would call at the National Committee rooms for new tickets for spectators, immediately after adjournment.

Mr. Reeve, of Indiana, moved that a committee be appointed to provide and issue tickets of admission to the Convention for spectators.

Mr. Belmont opposed this and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

A telegram was received from the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Convention promising the vote of that State to the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Brooks rose on behalf of the New York delegation to move a reconsideration of the motion for a meeting of the Convention to-night. He urged the extreme heat, and remarked that unusual progress had been made to-day, and the city of New York had made great preparations for an appropriate celebration of this day, and hoped the Convention would give its members an opportunity to participate in this celebration

Mr. Maddigan, of Maine, hoped the Convention would, in courtesy to the city of New York, agree to this motion.

A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was made, on which a vote by States was ordered, resulting—yeas 134½, nays 185½; so the motion to reconsider was not tabled.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Brooks and ordered. The motion to reconsider was adopted, the question recurring on the resolution. It was, on motion of Mr. Brooks, amended so as to provide for an adjournment until ten o'clock on Monday morning, and then the resolution as thus amended was, on call of the States, adopted unanimously with the exception of Indiana.

A resolution that the members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention be invited to seats in this hall was moved and adopted.

L. B. Falkner, of N. Y., reminded the Convention that the reading of the Declaration of Independence had been ordered for to-night. He moved that the Secretary be directed now to proceed to read that paper, which was agreed to. Secretary Perrin accordingly proceeded to read the document, the conclusion of which was received with applause.

The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the immensity of the crowd about Tammany Hall the delegates and reporters found much difficulty in gaining an entrance; consequently the Convention was not called to order until a quarter before 11 o'clock A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Quinn, of New York, and the reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., presented a series of resolutions, which were referred without reading.

Gen. Morgan, of O., moved that the delegates from the Workingmen's Convention be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., from Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows: For President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of N. Y., (great cheering), and one Vice President and Secretary from each State. It was also recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted for the government of this Convention.

Mr. Macklin, of O., moved the adoption of the report and discharge of the Committee.

A delegate from Florida inquired whether, on the adoption of this report, the two-thirds rule in balloting for Presidential candidates would require for a nomination two-thirds of the entire Convention or two-thirds of the vote to be cast in the Electoral College.

The Chair put the question on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the committee, which was decided in the affirmative and the committee discharged.

Mr. Murphy, of N. Y., from Committee on Resolutions, asked permission for said committee to sit during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Bigler of Pa. and Hammond of S. C. a committee to conduct the Permanent President to the chair. Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, and in a brief but most eloquent speech thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, reviewed the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention and laid bare its hypocrisies and subterfuges, deprecated the election to the Presidency of a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotism which crushes beneath its feet the greatest principle of the Declaration of Independence, exhorted the delegates to enter upon the work before them with a sincere and earnest desire to bring back peace, harmony and good government to our distracted country, and concluded with the hope that "Almighty God would give us (the Convention) the wisdom to carry out our purposes—to give every State of the Union the blessings of peace, good order and fraternal affection." Mr. Seymour was frequently interrupted by loud cheers and closed amid great applause.

The several Vice Presidents and Secretaries were then named, Messrs. John L. Dawson and Geo. M. Reily being chosen to represent this State. E. O. Perrine, of N. Y., Moses M. Strong, of Wis., V. A. Guskin, of Ga., F. M. Hutchinson, of Pa., and Robert P. Tanney, of Ill., were selected as Reading Secretaries, and Edward A. Moore, of N. Y., appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., submitted resolutions which were referred without reading.

The resolutions of the State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Maryland were referred without reading.

Mr. Telson, of Pa., moved the admission of delegates from the Democratic Convention of that State, who were appointed to memorialize this body in reference to the grievances of the people there under Radical rule. Adopted.

Additional resolutions were received and referred from California, New York, by Hon. Erastus Brooks, and from Pennsylvania.

Resolutions from the National Labor Convention were sent up and read, favoring payment of the public and private debt in greenbacks, which were received with great cheering, as was also one against further grants of public lands to private corporations, and favoring their restriction for distribution to actual settlers.

A letter was received with great laughter from Susan B. Anthony, of the Woman's Suffrage Association, urging the claims of women to participate in elections. Referred.

Mr. Tilden, of N. Y., offered a resolution admitting delegates from the Territories to honorary seats in the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that full delegations were present from every State in the Union, and recommended that three delegates from each Territory and from the District of Columbia be admitted to the floor without the privilege of voting.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., moved to amend so as to admit the entire eleven delegates from the district. Lost.

A delegate from California moved the admission of delegates from territories to all the privileges of the Convention, except that each territory shall have but one vote, which was rejected, and the Committee's report was then adopted.

Mr. Kerr, of Pa., offerred a resolution that it is the duty of every friend of Constitutional Government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of Radical usurpation, and commending him for his course. (Cheers.) The resolution was referred.

Mr. Fenlon, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting that the National flag should protect adopted citizens everywhere, the same as it does the native born. (Cheers.) Referred.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State to constitute a National Executive Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability, impartiality, and fidelity to constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. (Prolonged shouts.) Referred.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in favor of increasing persions to soldiers and sailors, by paying them the gold equivalent. (Applause.) Referred.

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constitution and laws.

On motion or Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its member of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Harley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, directing that the President's Amnesty Proclamation be read by the Secretary. A vote was taken and the resolution appeared to be lost. The Chair was about to put the question again, when Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to amend the proposition so as simply to declare that this Convention approves the Amnesty Proclamation, which was carried.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution approving the doctrine of Secretary Marcy in the Kosta case, by which a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States secures to the incohate citizen the same natural protection as if naturalization were already completed.

Mr. Bigler moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution of thanks to the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin. Adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention pledge themselves in advance to support its nominees.

The question was tabled by the Chair on Mr. Bigler's resolution.

Mr. Hutchings, of Missouri, moved to amend by substituting that no steps be taken toward the nomination of a candidate for President, until after the platform shall have been presented and adopted. A vote on this amendment was ordered to be taken by a call of the States.

Mr. Bigler explained that his proposition was not to proceed now to balloting for a candidate, but simply looking to put candidates before the Convention. He was himself in favor of adopting the platform prior to any balloting.

The vote by States was then taken on the amendment. At the conclusion of the call New York asked leave to retire for consultation, but the Chair declared that one hundred and fifty-nine and one half votes had been cast in the affirmative, and that the amendment had been adopted.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks to the Tammany Society for the use of their new Hall, and their courtesy and assistance to the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Garretson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring the sense of the Convention, that in future Democratic Conventions a majority vote shall effect a nomination. [Slight applause.] Referred.

Mr. Spalding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the parties put in nomination before this Convention shall be pledged by their friends to support its ticket and platform. Referred.

A delegate from Kentucky moved a resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, asked an immediate vote on this resolution, and it was adopted with a few dissenting votes.

Mr. Schwartz, of Missouri, offered a resolution on finances and taxation. Referred.

Mr. Reese, of Indiana, offered a resolution providing that a five minutes recess shall be taken in every case before the roll is called on any question, the vote upon which by States is ordered.

Mr. Crawford, of Nebraska, offered a resolution condemning the reconstruction acts of Congress. Referred.

Mr. Emerson, of Missouri, offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Resolutions to report the platform at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, from the Committee on Platform, hoped this would not be adopted. The Committee were industriously at work and would report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, also of the Committee, said they hoped to be able to report to the Convention to-night.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as a privileged motion, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet again at three o'clock, which was modified by substituting four o'clock, and in that form was adopted.

Mr. Browce, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution expressing national gratitude to Andrew Johnson for his patriotic course, and asked its immediate consideration. Objection being made the resolution was referred.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved that all resolutions now on the President's table be referred without reading. Adopted.

Adjourned to four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President, on appearing upon the platform, was greeted with three hearty cheers, after which a letter was read from Maj Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, announcing that a committee from that body desired to present itself with an address, in compliance with invitation extended, and asking at what time they would be received.

A motion of Mr. Woodward, of Pa., to appoint a committee of five to wait upon the Soldiers' and Sailors' committee and invite them to the Convention, was adopted. The Chair appointed Mr. Woodward, of Pa., Gen. M'Cook, of Ohio, Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, Gen. Richardson, of Illinois, and Mr. Steele, of California. Gen. M'Cook asked to be excused, pleading intended absence, and suggested Gen. G. W. Morgan, who was accepted in his stead.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee, preceded by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, was received with loud cheers, the delegates rising.

Mr. Brewer, of Pa., offered the following:

Resolved, That no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two thirds of all the votes cast.

Mr. Vallandigham—I rise to a point of order, that already this Convention has adopted the two-thirds rule, and that this motion is only superfluous. The resolution passed by this Convention adopts the rules of the Convention of 1864.

At the suggestion of the President the resolution was withdrawn, to allow him to inform himself on the point.

Mr. Woodward, of Pa., presented the committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, who were invited to the platform.

The Chair thereupon presented to the Convention Gen. Franklin, who in turn presented the committee and its Chairman, General Slocum. Col. O'Brien then read the address, in which the Radical party was arraigned for its many derelictions, and the hope expressed that no devotion to men or adherence to past issues would be permitted to endanger the success of the great party to which the country looks for relief.

The Chair then introduced Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, who addressed the Convention most ably and eloquently for a few minutes, and was greeted with three cheers at the close of his remarks.

On motion of Mr. Dowdell, of Cal., the address of the Soldiers and Sailors was adopted as part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Eaton, of Conn., announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report till to-morrow, and he, therefore, moved to rescind the resolution forbidding nominations till a platform was adopted. A vote by States on a motion to lay the motion to rescind on the table was ordered, and the delegates allowed five minutes to deliberate, and the motion was lost. The Convention then reconsidered the vote by which the resolution was adopted this morning, forbidding nominations for Presidency till a platform was adopted. The vote by States stood—yeas 179½, nays 117. The Convention, at 6 P. M., adjourned, without receiving the report of the Committee on Nominations or Platform.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at 10 40. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Plummer, who referred feelingly to the sudden death of Peter Cagger, a delegate from N. Y. State.

Mr. Wright, Del., submitted a series of resolutions from Alex. H. Stephens, which were read and referred. Stephens' name was loudly cheered

Some discussion was had on the subject of referring resolutions without reading, but before any vote was taken on the question,

Mr. Murphy, N. Y., rose to report from Committee on Resolutions the following

PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled and never to be renewed or reagitated, do with the return of peace demand.

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3 Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again.")

5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the boudholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imparing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the HABEAS CORPUS—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be endrely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guaranties given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves should be applied

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

In conclusion the report invites men of all parties in the past to unite on this platform.

After the reading of the platform and some discussion on the two-thirds rule, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, so as to give the States an opportunity to present candidates for President. Connecticut named James E. English; Maine, Gen. Hancock, and a minority of her delegates, Geo. H. Pendleton; New Jersey, Joel Parker; New York, Sanford E. Church; Ohio, Geo. H. Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Asa Packer; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Vermont, James E. English; Wisconsin, James R. Doolittle, and a minority Geo H Pendleton.

Six ballots ensued, but without any result. On the first Pendleton received 105; A. Johnson 65; Church 34, and Hancock 33½—these being the highest on the list. On the sixth ballot Pendleton had 122½, Hancock 49, Church 38; Henaricks 30, Packer 27 and Andrew Johnson 21—these being the leading candidates up to adjournment.

Amnesty Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domino 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that that "war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest of subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the Government should cease;" and

WHEREAS the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudendial reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 28th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867, and

WHEREAS, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference or any unlawful resistance by any part of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press, suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government and exhaustive of the national resources; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that an amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 9, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.—The only recognitions of the national anniversary in this vicinity was the pic-nics of the Catholic congregation and the Presbyterian Sabbath School, which were held in two beautiful groves adjacent to town. At the former the most extensive preparations were made for the accommodations of visitors, and an abundance of the richest viands and most substantial eatables were prepared with lavish hands, but we regret to say that in point of numbers the affair was not a success. Many persons were expected from neighboring localities, but they failed to put in an appearance. The Carrolltown brass band was on the grounds throughout the day, and did much to enliven the occasion. The Sabbath School celebration was enjoyed by the little folks with great zest and spirit, and happiness and good feeling prevailed to a most gratifying extent.

From other sections we have received no report of proceedings, but learn that the Catholic pic-nic at Johnstown was the most extensive and most pleasing ever held there. All nations and sects were represented, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities in any way.

THE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS AT LORETTO.—We had not the pleasure of attending either of the recent school exhibitions at Loretto, nor have we received any report thereof, but understand that both exhibitions passed off with more than usual credit to all concerned and with great gratification to every person in attendance. The exhibition of the young ladies of St. Aloysius' Academy is particularly spoken of as having been of the most pleasing character, and evidenced the great care and culture bestowed by the good Sisters of that institution upon the pupils under their charge. St. Francis' College and St. Aloysius' Academy are among the best, if not themselves the very best, schools in the country, and we are glad to know that their unsurpassable merits are deservedly appreciated far and near.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT WILMORE.—A lad named Eddie Claycomb, aged about fourteen years, attempted to cross the Pa. R. R. track on horseback, near Wilmore, on Tuesday morning last, but before he succeeded the Cincinnati Express West came along and struck his horse, killing the animal instantly and throwing the boy to a considerable distance, fracturing one of his legs and injuring him very severely about the head and breast. Young Claycomb was removed without delay to his home in the village and placed under the care of Dr. Kern, but at last accounts was lying in a very precarious condition. We believe it is the opinion of the physician that the injured leg will have to be amputated, but even that may not save his life.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—A Pittsburg paper says a new scheme for swindling farmers is on the tapis. The article now offered is a wrought iron point, fitting into a hollow square, of the economy of which wonderful tales are told. Those that have got bitten find that wrought iron points cost more a piece than entire shares of cast iron. As these plow-point swindlers are understood to be making a hurried sweep up through the Southern counties of New York, in order to get into West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, farmers would do well to be on the alert for them. Papers desirous of saving their patrons' pockets will direct attention to this swindling sheme. It has cost the farmers of the West about $200,000.

BASE BALL.—The return game of base ball between the "Mountaineer" club of this place and the "Mountain Star" Club of Altoona was played on the grounds of the latter, on the 4th, and, as in the first game, resulted in favor of the "Mountaineers." Owing to the extreme heat, only five innings were played, resulting as follows:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Mountaineers,	11	3	3	17	2	—42.
Mountain Stars,	0	1	1	2	5	—9.

Flies caught—Mountaineers, 6; Mountain Stars, 5. Left on bases—Mountaineers, 6; Mountain Stars, 4. Umpire—Dr. J. M. Gemmill, of Altoona. Scorers—for Mountaineers, Sam. W. Davis; for Mountain Stars, J. M Erb. Time of game, 2 hours.

THAT SERENADE.—We were the recipients of a delightful serenade a few nights ago.—Several interesting specimens of calico residing in our neighborhood no doubt attracted the serenaders in that direction, but nevertheless they came our way *Andrew* up under our window, and then and there they did *DeWitt* in a style that was several *Kink*(sah) *ead* of anything in the instrumental music line that we have listened to for a "month of Sundays." Consider us duly obliged, gentlemen, and the next time you go serenading don't forget to fiddle a few under our window.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. David Jones made a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. While at work in the public well near our office the persons engaged in hoisting the dirt let go the handle of the windlass before the bucket had been properly secured on the platform, and the heavily laden vessel, descending the well with great rapidity, struck Mr. Jones on the head and shoulders, inflicting a severe cut and several painful bruises. The well was over twenty feet deep, and how he escaped without being killed outright, is certainly wonderful.

THE MERCANTILE TAX.—The County Treasurer is required by law to bring suit against all dealers who neglect to pay the mercantile taxes assessed against them on or before the first day of July. As Treasurer Cox does not desire to become responsible, nor does not wish to give delinquents trouble, he desires us to say that he will wait until the 15th inst., but after that date all taxes remaining unpaid will be collected with costs and five per cent. additional.

JUST AS EASY.—A quart bottle of Metropolitan oil caught fire yesterday at the residence of Mr. H. C. Devine, and spreading over the shelf and partition soon produced quite a flame. About one pint of water thrown upon the fire extinguished it instantly, and no doubt a serious conflagration was thus prevented. Would this have been the case had the oil been Carbon instead of Metropolitan? Our readers will do well to think of this.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are under obligations to our next door neighbor, Mr. M. L. Oatman, for a can of most excellent tomatoes. We found them as fresh and palatable as if they had just been taken from the vines, and can recommend them to our friends.

Our thanks are also due to Mrs. H. C. Devine for another invoice of delicious cake. Her ice cream and pastry are both excellent, a fact which should secure her a host of customers.

YOUNG persons going from home to school will find a good school at Edinboro.

There is some talk of establishing a paper mill at Tyrone and a city park at Altoona. Yes, *some talk.*

Rev. A. G. Shaffer, a Presbyterian clergyman of Allegheny county, was killed by lightning, on Tuesday week.

A black snake measuring five feet eight inches was killed near Bradley's station, some three miles from town, one day last week.

The absence of the editor has prevented the showing up of a Western Radical hailing from this section, as promised by us last week.

Five Johnstown boys were pretty severely burned, on Wednesday last, by the explosion of a quantity of powder with which they were playing.

James R. McQuown has been found guilty of manslaughter in Indiana county, for killing George Shields, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Traugh, of the Halldaysburg *Standard*, has been "attacked in the rear" by one of "Job's comforters." We don't know which to commisserate most, Traugh or the "comforter."

Our former townsman, Hon. Thomas Collins, has been nominated for Congress in the fourth district, Philadelphia. Glad to hear it, but shall be more glad if he should happen to be elected.

The Altoona *Tribune* corrects its own statement by saying that the girl's name who deserted her illegitimate child in that city is not Wilson, and that the reputed father never was married.

Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., has been elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in place of Robert B. Johnston, Esq., deceased. Mr. Gardner has been head clerk of that institution for the last year.

A Pa. R. R. engiiner named Augustus Pelan lay down and fell asleep upon the track at Parkersburg, on Thursday night last, and a freight train ran over him and literally cut him to pieces. Mr. P. was one of the oldest engineers on the road.

In the trial of the case of Gillis vs. Pa. R. R.—one of the suits growing out of the Johnstown platform disaster—our Court held that the Company was not liable for damages; and that decision has been recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State.

John Redman, a track repairer on the Pa. R. R., was run over and killed near Brinton's Station, on Thursday morning last. He was on a hand car with other workmen, but all but him jumped from the car before the accommodation train struck it. He was a young unmarried man.

During the prevalence of the heavy thunder storm on Sunday last, the barn of Mr. Peter O'Neil, in Munster township, was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down one of the main timbers and set fire to the building in the basement, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

A man called at the farm of Mr. Williams, near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county during the recent absence of that gentleman and his wife, and representing himself to Mr. W.'s son, a mere lad, as a cousin, succeeded in borrowing a horse and saddle to go to Greensburg, since which time he has not been heard from. The horse was valued at $200 and the saddle at $40.

An insane man named Bender, who was being conveyed from White towuship, this county, to the Asylum at Harrisburg, escaped from his friends below Altoona, on Wednesday last, and returning to that city on a freight train, excited much fear and apprehension among the citizens by the wildest kind of mad antics and threatening demonstrations. Her "made things rip" generally until Thursday evening, when he was captured and taken to the Poor House.

A young Johnstown lady, who had been on a visit to East Liberty, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudaumn, at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, on Monday, but was fortunately discovered swallowing the poison, and antidotes being administered without delay, her life was saved. It was all about love. She preferred a Johnstown lover to a wealthier one at East Liberty who was urged upon her by her friends, and swallowed the landanumn to simplify matters. Her name is given as Morrau.

They have a method in Indiana State for preventing a donkey from braying, which might be tried with good effect not a thousand miles from this place. It consists in tying a heavy stone to the animal's tail.—He can't bray, they say, unless he can bring his tail to a horizontal position, and this being impracticable when the weight is attached, the "barbaric yawb" is suppressed. The patent comes from China, and its efficacy is now being tried on a mule in Madison.

NINETY-FOUR degrees in the shade the thermometer has made in its weather indications, and higher than that it has never been at in its upward gyrations, so far as we know, in this region where blow soft zephyrs so cooling; and hence we've no doubt that all would be about as well content if the heat was played out, and an end put to its oppressive ruling. But as this can't be done to suit every one, we suggest as a means to save us from running down in our boots or wilting clear to the roots in a warm perspiration, that cool garments we buy, both you an I, at the cheap store of Rowland R. Davis; and thus bargains secure, our comfort insure, and avoid all further vexation.

ECLIPSE.—A total eclipse of the sun is announced to take place on the 18th of August next. The darkness on that occasion, it is said, will be unusually prolonged, but as it will only be visible in Australia and other out of the way regions it won't make a "biff of diference" to us how long the show lasts. There is another eclipse, however, which interests us, and that is all the time visible at Thompson's great mercantile mart on High street, where there is now in store a stock of goods which for variety, beauty and cheapness eclipses any assortment ever offered for sale in Ebensburg. This eclipse is worth seeing and worth investing in.

AS YOU PLEASE.—You may think as you please, talk as you please and act as you please, but if you want to please yourself, your wife, your family, your relatives and your friends, you will find the most pleasant mode of doing it is to call at the cheap clock, watch and jewelry establishment of C. T. Roberts, on High street, and buy a sewing machine, a valuable watch, or some other handsome and desirable article comprised in the immense and beautiful assortment so lavishly displayed and so moderately sold by the enterprising proprietor of that renowned and low-priced emporium.

PUSH is a good thing. All progressive people have it. The world demands it—must have it—goes to the wall without it. It is the condition of success, the story of achievement, the song of triumph, and unless a man practices it he can expect nothing better than to be pushed and jostled from the busy walks of life. So "push along, keep moving," and while indulging in the exercise don't neglect to push your way into the cheap cash store of V. S. Barker, where all kinds of goods are sold at the lowest prices prevailing in this market. You will be sure to find it a push that will pay.

LADIES, attend! Of course you must have millinery goods and fancy goods, and of course you want to know where to buy these to the best advantage. L. Mayer is reputed to keep the largest and best millinery store in six counties, while his prices are said to be low beyond precedent. It might be to your advantage to give him an order. Mr. Mayer's store is in Parke's building, Main st., Johnstown.

"PAY AS YOU GO!" is a motto that's sure
Trouble to save and best comfort procure;
With "pay as you go," as a rule and a guide,
You'll have all you need and something beside,
For then you'll buy what your wants demand,
And buy where money the most will command;
You'll buy what you need, no less or no more,
You'll seek for your goods at the cheapest store,
And seeking you'll find, as surely you must,
He sells the cheapest who sells not for trust.
And now as a finale to this wisdom in rhyme,
We tell you you'll save many a dollar and dime
By making your purchases in the grocery line
From a stock that's complete, fresh and fine,
And this stock you will find, as good as the best,
At the store of M. L. Oatman, one door west
Of Roberts' jewelry emporium, on High street,
Where customers always a welcome will meet:
Where nothing on credit but all things for cash
Are sold at great bargains, and go like a flash:
Where all can be suited and none seek in vain
For all that they need, whether fancy or plain;
In the way of provisions, tobacco and cigars,
Confections, fruits, soaps in cakes and bars,
And everything else which in stores of the kind
Customers will be sure at all times to find:
Not forgetting the best and cheapest oil in town,
The famed Metropolitan, can here only be found.

A CONSTANT STREAM.—Almost every day brings something new to the extensive housefurnishing and hardware emporium of George Huntley, which at this day stands pre-eminent among the first class business establishments of Cambria county. We won't attempt to enumerate what can be found at Mr. Huntley's establishment, but would just say to our readers that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred you can get what you want at his store, at the lowest prices, and in either large or small quantities. Among recent goods received by him is a large invoice of peck, half bushel, bushel, bushel and a half and two bushel baskets. The attention of farmers is particularly invited to these, and the attention of everybody is invited to the thousand and one other articles comprised in his immense stock.

WITH the heat so oppressive and a close, stifling air,
We all feel as if we'd about as soon go it bare.
But as this would be shocking, and make people stare,
All that we can do is to seek the coolest goods to wear—
And this can be well and cheaply done, we do declare,
At the store of SHOEMAKER, whose prices are always fair:
Whose goods are rich and stylish, handsome, fine and rare,
And good as the best that can be found here or elsewhere.

IF you know a friend or neighbor, or any other man,
Who wants to buy his clothing on the money-saving plan,
Just whisper to him kindly, in words both clear and plain,
That the best place in Cambria for bargains him to gain,
Is in Johnstown, at COHEN'S, in Parke's famous Hall,
Where prices are the lowest, and there's goods enough for all.

LATIN, GERMAN AND FRENCH are taught at the *Normal School*, at Edinboro. Classes begin these studies in the Fall. Physiology and Hygiene are taught by an experienced Physician.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

..A letter withdrawing Pendleton's name was to be read in the Convention this morning.

..A locust stung a Radical editor out West the other day. The editor survived but the locust died.

..A lunatic jumped from a New York ferry boat, the other afternoon, waving the American flag over his head.

..Mrs. Victor, lately convicted at Cleveland of the murder of her brother, William Parquet, has been sentenced to be hanged August 20.

..Major Lawrence Van Buren, brother of President Van Buren, and for many years Postmaster of Kinderhook, New York, died suddenly on 2d instant, in that village, in his eighty-fifth year.

..It is said that lamp cylinders can be prevented from cracking when exposed to the burning flame, by first placing them in a vessel of cold water and bringing this to a boil over the fire, then removing the vessel and allowing it to cool before taking out the cylinder.

..A special from Aberdeen, Mississippi, says: On Tuesday night a Mr. Herbert, a Radical candidate for the State Senate, murderously assaulted a freedman who had voted the Democratic ticket. The negro's life was saved by some citizens.

..Peter Cagger, a well known Democratic politician of New York, was thrown from a carriage and dragged a considerable distance, in Central Park, on Tuesday evening, and instantly killed. Another gentleman with him was very dangerously injured.

..A Zanesville paper describes a monstrosity to which a woman gave birth in that neighborhood lately. The body of the child is naturally formed and perfect in all respects; but the head, instead of a mouth, has a well formed trunk, like an elephant's proboscis, through which is received all the nourishment that the child partakes.

..It is asserted that Mr. Chase has written a letter to John Cisco, pledging himself unreservedly to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention for President. This may be relied upon, says the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, as correct, and fully commits that eminent statesman to opposition to the Radical Jacobins.

..General M'Dowell signalized his assumption of command in the South by removing Gov. Humphrey, and the President of the United States, in the exercise of the little power that is left him, recalled M'Dowell. It was a very decided step on the part of the President, taking into consideration Thaddeus Stevens' new articles of impeachment, and the admission of four new impeachers into the Senate.

..On Sunday, the 21st ult., a party of twenty-five negroes started from Burgess's Mill, on the Satilla river, in a small sail boat, to attend a meeting at Jeffersonton, Georgia. On the way the boat, through mismanagement, capsized, and nineteen of the party were drowned. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat until help arrived. Of those drowned eleven were men, the rest women and children.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. [jul.9.1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL YOUNG PERSONS

Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa. [July 9.-4t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscrib r offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D. EASTMAN.
Chest Tp., July 9, 1868.-tf.

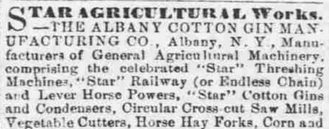
SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Saturday the 25th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Robert Barclay, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of G. W. Osborn on the east, the township road on the north, and lands of G. W. Osborn and Samuel Blough on the west, containing nine acres, more or less, improved, having thereon erected a two story plank L house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Robert Barclay.
Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of John Thomas et. al
JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 9, 1868.-3t.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County—No. 6 March Term, 1868. Daniel Snyder vs. Margaret Snyder. ALIAS SUBPOENA IN DIVORCE.
CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cambria County, Greeting: WHEREAS, Daniel Snyder did, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, prefer his petition to the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the said County of Cambria, praying, for the causes therein set forth, that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Margaret Snyder, his wife. We do therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, the said Margaret Snyder, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County of Cambria, on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Daniel Snyder, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Daniel Snyder, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such cases made and provided; and hereof fail not.
Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Proth'y.
Attest—JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. [jul.9 4t.

$75 to $200 per month salary paid to Agents, male or female, to introduce our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 76 William St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CIRCULAR, MILL, MULAY, GANG AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.—Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES, common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot beex celled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, PITTSBURG, PA. Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

STAR AGRICULTURAL Works.—THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of General Agricultural Machinery, comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines, "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers, "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers, Circular Cross-cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Horse Hay Forks, Corn and Feed Mills, Power Corn Shellers, Dog Powers, &c.. &c.
We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER, which, as lately improved, we claim is far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable, simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most inexperienced, and will do its work with marvellous rapidity and perfection, and with comparatively the least demand upon the strength of the animals driving it.
We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to THOROUGHLY CLEAN THE GRAIN under almost any combination of difficulties, and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable and safe as with the ordinary machines it is annoying and frequently destructive of health.
These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.
For sale by our agents and dealers generally. For full particulars, send for our Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE!
WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. SMOKERS AND CHEWERS FOR FIFTY YEARS CURED. Price Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward, dec.12.-1y.

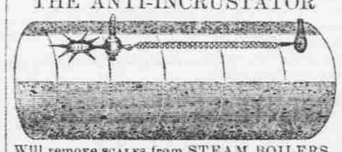
AGENTS WANTED. Something new.—Every family wants it. Galvanic Silver Plating Fluid. Received 1st premium at Paris Exposition. Send 60 cts. for sample. HARRIS & Co., 32 North 5th st.. Phila., Pa.

THE SUCCESS
Of the ONE DOLLAR SALE a Revolution in Trade.
WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such articles as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.
Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c. Our terms to Agents are superior to those of any other firm, as our circular will show. Those getting up clubs can secure a piece of Sheeting, Watch, Dress, Sewing Machine, &c., FREE OF COST.
A check describing an article to be sold for a Dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2, 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10, sent by mail. Send money by Registered letter. Circulars mailed free to any addre s. Agents wanted everywhere.
Address HARRIS & PLUMMER,
34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Proof of our statement that we have made
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION IN TRADE
can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of SMALL CONCERNS to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert some of our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to GIVE BETTER GOODS AND GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE BUSINESS.
We sell every description of DRY & FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c, for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR. Circulars sent to any address free.
PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Sumner St, Boston.

We are prepared to receive Advertisements for
A New List of FIFTY NEWSPAPERS
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST
EMBRACING
CALIFORNIA,
OREGON,
NEVADA
AND THE TERRITORIES OF
MONTANA,
UTAH,
IDAHO and
WASHINGTON.
Also, a new List of Newspapers, by which we can insert an Advertisement occupying an inch of space, in
250 NEWSPAPERS,
For 40 cents each per Month.
SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.
ADDRESS
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office.
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR



Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.
These INSTRUMENTS HAAE been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received.
PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't
EZRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju.4. 3m.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, which will be presented to the Judges of said Court, on Wednesday the 15th day of July next:
TAVERN LICENSE.
Conemaugh Bor.—Andrew Abler, 2d ward. Johnstown Bor.—Margaret Nicholson, Thomas S. Davis, 2d ward; John Brady, 3d ward—Millville Bor.—Thomas Michaels. Yoder Tp.—Robert Barclay.
EATING HOUSE LICENSE.
Carrolltown Bor.—Simon Schroth, Julius Steich. Johnstown Borough—Jacob Fend, 4th ward. Loretto Bor.—James O'Donnell.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.
Ebensburg, June 22, 1868.

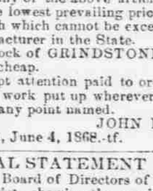
CAMBRIA CO. NORMAL INSTITUTE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Geo. W. Cope, - - Principal.
The second session of this Institute commenced on Monday, June 22d, and will continue TEN WEEKS. There will be no other Normal School in the county this summer. This school will afford superior advantages to teachers and others to receive instruction in the higher English branches of education. The teacher of the school will receive a fixed monthly salary, so that the greater number of individuals who attend the lighter will be the tuition fees on each. Remember, teachers, IMPROVEMENT is the watchword.
Ebensburg, June 25, 1868.-3t.

RICHARD ROWAN,
ALTOONA, PA.,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Is prepared to make contracts for the painting of Churches, Dwellings and other Buildings in Cambria and surrounding counties, and for the execution of all other work in his line. Painting done at prices more moderate and in a style far superior to most of the work executed in this section. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb.20 -tf.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH R. BROWN, DEC'D.—Letters of Admintration on the estate of Josiah R. Brown, late of Blacklick township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them to me in proper shape for adjustment.
GEO. M. READE, Administrator.
June 11, 1868.-6t.

WANTED—Men to cut and haul one to two thousand cords of Wood. Distances short. M. M. ADAMS,
je.11. 3t. A. DURBIN.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!
USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. 2d and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je 11,'68.-1y.



Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.
A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.
Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE.
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR 1867 of the Board of Directors of Ebensburg School District, showing the receipts and expenditures, and the amount due from the Collector, and all the financial operations of the district for said school year:

DR.

Amount due on Duplicate for 1867,	$1,147 75
" " from Cambria township and other sources,	165 11
" received on School Warrant of State Treasurer,	93 18
Balance due from 1866,	343 94
Total,	$1,752 98

CR.

Amount paid to teachers,	$1,000 00
" " for fuel & contingencies,	180 44
" " collector, treasurer and secretary,	125 62
" " for rent, repairs, etc.,	271 15
Balance due from collector and treasurer, July 24th, 1868,	175 77
Total,	$1,752 98

D. W. EVANS, President.
SAMUEL SINGLETON, Secretary.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of ISAAC WIKE, Bankrupt: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on the 11th day of June, 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore, in the county of Cambria, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to appoint one or more Assignees of his estate, will be holden at the law office of James Potts, Esq., in Johnstown, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register for said District, on the 15th day of July, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOS A ROWLEY, U. S Marshal,
June 18, 1868 4t. As Messenger.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Daniel Snyder vs. Margaret Snyder. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 6, March Term, 1868. LIBEL IN DIVORCE.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court Commissioner to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper. GEO. W. OATMAN,
July 2, 1868. 3t. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Kaylor, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY E. KAYLOR.
June 25, 1868.-6t. Administratrix.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A WASHING MACHINE
WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S
Clothes
WASHER.
The best
ever invented
The longer
THEY ARE
Used the
better
THEY ARE
LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.
It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.
Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.
These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.
Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:
Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.
LINTON & SON, Mountain House.
I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.
Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.
WM. M. JONES.
Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.
The Doty Washer and Universal Wringer obtained from Mr. Huntley have given the most perfect satisfaction, and I am free to say that I would not wish to return to first principles again for a very handsome consideration. Every housekeeper should have one of each of these machines, as they are certainly excellent in their way.
Mrs. A. W. McPIKE.
For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.-1y.*

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,
Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., **at wholesale,** in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.
All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.
Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.
Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.
Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.
Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.
THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ELECT MURDERS AN EDITOR.—It seems, says the Montgomery *Mail*, that Joshua Morse, the secessionist, who before the war cruelly beat a negro, and poured salt on the quivering wounds, and who since the war has been promoted by negroes and Congress to the position of Attorney General of the bogus Government, has continued his infamous career by murdering the editor of the *Choctaw Herald*, a man who has not hesitated from the outset to expose the disgraceful character of the leaders of the Radical party. By a gentleman just from Butler we learn that on Tuesday last our friend N. E. Thomas, editor of the Choctaw Herald, was murdered in a most cowardly manner by Joshua Morse, the Attorney General of the scalawag oligarchy which the so-called Congress at Washington has just voted to recognize as the lawful government of what was the State of Alabama. He was assisted by one Wm. Gilmore, a less eminent member of the gang of renegade white men, but well enough known. Mr. Thomas has not been backward in expressing his opinion of these creatures, and it seems that they took the occasion of the absence of the most of his friends, on a fishing excursion, or something of the sort, to visit him at his office and provoke a difficulty. Gilmore made a commencement which brought on an altercation, which resulted in Thomas firing a pistol at him. Morse, who had kept himself in the background, appears by this time to have provided himself with a double barrel gun, with which he fired twice at Thomas, lodging thirty-eight buckshot in his body, causing his death within half an hour. Both the assassins immediately fled, and it is understood that they have made their way to Atlanta to shelter themselves under the protection of General Meade.—Mobile Advertiser.

PERPETUAL MOTION DISCOVERED.—A Mr. W. D. Wright, of Petersburg, Va., succeeded, after years of labor and study, in producing a machine, self-moving and perpetual. So a Virginia paper gravely declares, and describes it confidingly. The motive power is a single round grapeshot, weighing six ounces. Two neat little tenements, one larger than the other, are separated about three or four feet, yet connected by two inclining grooves, the one immediately above the other, and each inclining in opposite directions. The upper one inclines about three-eighths of an inch to the three or four feet, and the lower one about two inches. The ball is started slowly on the first and rolls on to the smaller tenement, falling about three and a half inches. It is thrown out upon the upper groove, and rolls across to an apperture in the larger tenement. As it enters the opening it strikes a spring which tells a bell in the tower some two feet above, and, rolling on is quickly raised to the height of six inches and thrown out upon the upper groove to repeat the same motion.

In the length of time it has taken us to tell this, the ball would make one or two dozen rounds. The greatest difficulty, we are assured, was in raising the ball from the upper groove, and Mr. W. was eleven years in mastering this difficulty.

A COLT WITH A HUMAN FACE.—A colt with a human face is the last sensation in Lewis county, N. Y. Says the *American*:

We learn that a large gray mare belonging to Robert Harrison, a farmer residing about five miles west of La Grange, gave birth to a colt, a few days since, having a face strangely resembling the human features divine. In every other part except the head it is not unlike any other young colt, and may be considered well formed up to its ears, where the human-like face begins. The eyes are smaller than usual and very expressive; the nose having only a ridge through the centre. The mouth, ips and chin are modeled after the human form, and are quite perfect. The colt has no teeth, which is unusual, and it cannot obtain its nourishment from the mother, but is fed milk with a spoon. Its breathing seems difficult and hard, and it is not very active, being loth to stand upon its feet. We have given this account from the description furnished us by a gentleman who saw the colt, on Thursday afternoon, and numbers of our citizens are going out to see it every day. It is thought it will not live, but if it should arrangements will be made to exhibit it over the country.

REMARKABLE MIRAGE.—A mirage was visible lately at Dover, England. The dome of the Cathedral and Napoleon's Pillar at Boulogne were to be seen from the Crescent Walk by the naked eye, but with a telescope of ordinary power the entrance of the port, its light-house, its shipping and the surrounding houses, the valley of the hill side at Capecure, and the little fishing village of Portel, were distinctly visible; whilst on the eastern side the principal features of the country, the light house of Cape Griner, and adjacent wind-mill, numerous farms and villages, with their windows illuminated with the setting sun, stood out with extraordinary clearness. Whilst these were under observation, a locomotive was seen to leave Boulogne, and travel some miles in the Calais direction by its puffs and wreaths of white steam. Shortly after sunset the mirage subsided.

PITHOLE ANOMIS.—The Tionesta (Pa.) *Bee* gets off the following:—In a neighboring village lives a family who recently emigrated from Pithole, and which contains, among other members, two little girls, Annie and Minnie, aged respectively four and eight years. One night, a short time since, as her mother sent Annie to bed, she told her to be a good little girl, go to sleep, and the angels would come to watch her all through the night. Little Annie's sleep was as sound as the nature of the case would admit, her tender flesh being a rare feast for the miniature snapping turtles that infested the bed. The next morning when her mother came to take her up she gave the following opinion of the angels:—"Mother, I don't like them angels. I don't want them to watch any more, they bite me so." "Oh, mother! mother!" exclaimed Minnie, "I know what kind of angels them is; them is Pithole angels."

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESENCE OF MIND.—1. If a man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. For fear some poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee. These two being better antidotes for the greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand; if not, a pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," or melted butter, or lard, are good substitutes, especially if they vomit immediately.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut, instantly, is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes; because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part, between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there till the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, and until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon the flames; if not extinguished, or a great headway gotten, lie down on the floor and roll over and over; or better, envelope yourself in a carpet, rug, bed-cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

6. If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep.

7. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed, remain there and eat nothing until you are well.

THE ANT TRAP.—As the season is now at hand for these pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage:

"Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out dead. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant."

BUGS IN GARDENS.—Most people who have vegetable gardens are vexed by the injury done by bugs. It is said that a vine patch may be successfully defended against the depredations of bugs by laying boards between the rows in such a manner as to afford shelter to toads in the day time, and leave it undisturbed, so that they will make their home under it, which they will do in great numbers. At night they will sally out and devour every bug, and grow fat as Aldermen. A gentleman who has made the experiment says he has a dozen or more of these little philanthropists making their home under a single board not more than six feet long.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR, MILL, MULAY, GANG AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.—Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES, common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot been celled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, PITTSBURG, PA. Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

STENCIL STOCK.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO., 66 Fulton Street, New York. Circulars and samples free.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR:
Its Causes, Character, Conduct & Results.
BY HON ALEXANDER H STEPHENS.

Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days. Another in Boston 103 subscribers in four days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL ILLUMINATION!—

FOUR Magnificently Illustrated Medical Books containing Important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Dr. JOHN VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton Place, New York City.

CRAWFORD'S Stump and Rock Extractor and Elevator perfected. Send for circular. A. Crawford, Warren, Me.

WANTED, AGENTS! $75 to $200 per mo., everywhere, male and female, to introduce the *Genuine Improved Common Sense Sewing Machine.* This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for a machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine made.

CARPENTERS Send for Catalogue of New Practical Books on Architecture and Stair Building. A. J. BICKNELL & CO., Publishers, Troy, N. Y.

THE SUCCESS
Of the ONE DOLLAR SALE a Revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such articles as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c. Our terms to Agents are superior to those of any other firm, as our circular will show. Those getting up clubs can secure a piece of Sheeting, Watch, Dress, Sewing Machine, &c., FREE OF COST.

A check describing an article to be sold for a Dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2, 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10, sent by mail. Send money by Registered letter Circulars mailed free to any addre s. Agents wanted everywhere.

Address HARRIS & PLUMMER, 34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SHAW & FISK'S PAWNBROKER'S SALE, to whom great inducements are offered.

We will send you a Sewing Machine or nice Dress Free of Cost.

Give us a trial. Catalogues sent free.
SHAW & FISK,
P. O. Box 3178, Boston, Mass.

HAVE YOU TRIED TOWLE & CO.'S
NONPAREIL DOLLAR SALE?

IF you have not now is your time to secure the greatest bargains ever offered by any concern in the world. INVESTIGATE THIS AT ONCE—IT WILL PAY. All parties in the Dollar Sale business advertise to give the best bargains, best inducements to agents, etc. But the Goods tell the story. The proof of the pudding is the eating. Terms lower than the lowest. Circulars sent free. Address TOWLE & Co., 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

Proof of our statement that we have made
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION IN TRADE

can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of SMALL CONCERNS to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert some of our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to GIVE BETTER GOODS AND GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE BUSINESS.

We sell every description of DRY & FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c., for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR. Circulars sent to any address free.

PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Sumner St., Boston.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,
Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cares the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,
April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GREAT SALE!

—OF—

Dry Goods, Carpetings,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SILVER PLATED WARE of all kinds,
ALBUMS!

And a variety of valuable and useful articles for sale at

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE

A check describing an article selected from our Stock for sale at ONE DOLLAR, will be sent on the receipt of THREE CENTS to pay postage.

NO CHARGE FOR SCHEDULES OR CHECKS MADE AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Send for Circulars, as this is the most liberal sale of the kind in the country. Address
FARNHAM & CO.,
No. 24 Friend St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for over ONE HUNDRED Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, and are prepared to furnish the whole country with DRY and FANCY GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c., at the uniform price of *ONE DOLLAR for each article.* Send your Clubs of 10 and upwards, for descriptive checks, showing what article can be obtained for One Dollar, with 10 cents for each check. *Circulars sent free.* Presents worth from $3 to $400 sent free of charge to agents sending clubs. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

CUSHMAN & CO.,
10 Arch Street, Boston, Mass.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION by the METROPOLITAN GIFT COMPANY.—CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $250,000. EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts,	.....	Each	$10,000
100	"	"	5,000
200	"	"	1,000
400	"	"	500
200	"	"	100
300	"	"	50
450	"	"	25
600	"	"	25
20 Elegant Rosewood Pianos,		$300 to	500
35	" Melodeons,	75 to	150
150 Sewing Maceines,	..... Each	$60 to	175
250 Musical Boxes,	..... "	25 to	200
300 Fine Gold Watches,	..... "	75 to	300
750 Fine Silver Watches,	... "	30 to	50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment Fine Gold Jewelry —in all valued at $1000 000.

A CHANCE TO DRAW ANY OF THE ABOVE PRIZES by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 CTS. Tickets describing each Prize are sealed in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a Sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR.—Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

YOU WILL KNOW WHAT YOUR PRIZE IS BEFORE YOU PAY FOR IT. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value.—NO BLANKS.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano, valued at $650; Robt Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, Gold Watch, $250; Philip M'Carthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, $600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass., Silver Tea Set, $175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukie, Wis., Piano, $500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodeon, $125.

We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Feb. 8, 1868.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm.—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 28, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, Mar. 3, 1868.

Send for circulars giving many more references and favorable notices from the press Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15.

All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—Having opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the shop formerly occupied by R. D. Thomas, a few doors east of A. A. Barker's store, the subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the rest of mankind that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Gent's and Youths' wearing apparel in the latest style of the art, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. Persons needing work in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call. DAVID J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, April 9, 1868.-tf.

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,
A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.
Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Proprietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. **PHILAD'A.**

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster.*

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"
OF
"KEYSTONE SKIRTS"

are the best and CHEAPEST LOW PRICED Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 Cents; 25 springs, 95 Cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 Cents to $2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN Make" of "CHAMPION SKIRTS" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfacttion and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkins' Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street,
Between 6th and 7th Sts., Philad'a.
April 2, 1868.-4m. WM. T. HOPKINS.

☞ H. A. Shoemaker & Co. are the only dealers in Ebensburg who keep these celebrated Skirts for sale.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the fourth Monday of each month, to remain one week.
feb.6. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. T. F. M'CLURE, SURGEON DENTIST. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Adamantine, Cheoplastic, &c. ☞ Professional visits made to Chest Springs the first week and to Loretto the second week of each month.
Carrolltown, July 4, 1867.-1y.$3*

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

W. H. SECHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*
Office in the Commissioners' Room, Court House. Jan. 31, '67-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE M. READE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)
FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.
Awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1867, to
SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO FORTES.

Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Monitor Plate Piano Fortes, with
DOUBLE IRON FRAME.
A COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST WET, COLD OR HOT CLIMATE.
(Patented February 28th, 1866.)
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms, 452 Broome St., New York.

The Patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar Construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the wrest plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

Three Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch and Beauty of Finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our Pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for Circular and Price List.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,
138 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan.)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

J. L. BRALLIER,
WITH
GILBERT & ROYAL,
Established 1835,
Wholesale Druggists,
Nos. 309 and 311 N. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN GILBERT, . . THEODORE A. ROYAL,
Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,	Spices, Paints,	Oils, Glass,	Dye Stuffs &c., &c.

April 2, 1868.-3m.

WALL PAPERS.
PAPER HANGINGS!
A IMMENSE STOCK OF
WALL PAPERS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
April 2, 1868.-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.
M. McDONALD,
WITH
M. CRESSWELL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 511 Market Street,
June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HULL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

JAMES H. DAVIS,
Dealer in all kinds of
POPLAR, CHERRY & ASH LUMBER,
Yard Nos. 314 and 316 N. Broad St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Business attended to in Ebensburg by Wm. J. Williams. [my16-1y]

The HOWE Sewing Machines
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
—ELIAS HOWE, JR.,—
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
THE GREAT PRIZE,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867,
Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors.
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL.

Given to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire), 26 July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricate de Machines coudre exposant. / Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

The Howe Sewing Machines are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be repaired, the operator can replace it.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed.—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Gulde go with each Family Machine free of charge.

Buyers of Sewing Machines are earnestly cautioned to observe the Medallion Head of Elias Howe, Jr., (Trademark) imbedded in each Machine. Certain parties have taken advantage of a similarity of name, and other equally dishonest devices to foist inferior machines on the Public as Howe Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. We have Fuller & Hardin's New York Crosser and Hemmer or self-guide and better combined, for all Sewing Machines.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed at either of the following places: No. 23 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, (Principal Office); No. 4 Seitch Clair street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or 270 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL
NEW YORK
SILICATE BOOK SLATES,
Just published in the most attractive styles. One or two MORE GRADES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.
College, School, and Mercantile Book Slates,
(WITH FULL CLOTH BINDINGS.)

		Per Hundred.
POCKET BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, and with Calender for 1868, with soapstone pencil,	size, 3½x5½	8 cts. 45 00
QUARTZ ROCK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 5x8½	30 00
CRYSTAL BOOK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6½x10	40 00
SILICA BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for school, mercantile and general purposes, with soapstone pencil,	do. 8x8½	50 00
SILEX BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for office and mercantile purposes, with soapstone pencil,	do. 8½x10½	75 00
STONE BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for schools and institutes, with soapstone pencil,	do. or x 10	75 00
MINERAL BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for colleges, academies and professional use, with soapstone pencil,	do. 7 x 11	100
FLINT BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (six Slate surfaces) for the dealer, store or mechanic, with soapstone pencil,	do. 6x12½	100 00

Any one of the above (as samples) will be sent, (prepaid by mail,) on receipt of the single price.

Everybody wants, everybody buys as quick as seen.

Just the thing for (active) canvassers.

A good man wanted for this County, apply or address
New York Silicate Book Slate Company,
20 Cortlandt Street,
New York.

HORRIBLE!!!

I HAVE SUFFERED WITH CATARRH thirty years, it had destroyed my voice and smelling—impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send the recipe for the simple remedy used. POSTAGE FREE, to all afflicted. Those wishing or needing the same, will please address
JAS. T. HOLDEN, Station D,
Bible House, N. Y.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines,
In a word, are the best in the world, and more widely known than any other.
At wholesale by
THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.,
391 Broadway,